

n, body of the animal; *o*, the residue of the vitellus; *x*, single cell of the outer envelop; *z*, single cell of the yolk residue.

FIG. 32-35. *Monostomum mutabile*, after Siebold.

FIG. 32. The embryo enclosed in the egg; *a*, the external membrane of the egg; *b*, the envelop; *c*, the embryo inside; *d*, the eyes.

FIG. 33. The embryo surrounded by its envelop.

FIG. 34 and 35. The embryo, after having left the envelop 34, in profile; 35 in front.

FIG. 36-43. Embryos of *Polynoe squamata*, (50 times magnified.)

FIG. 36. The embryo immediately after being hatched; showing the ring of long cilia.

FIG. 37. The same seen in profile.

FIG. 38. An embryo of the second day after being hatched.

FIG. 39. Portions of an embryo, showing the form and the motion of the cilia (80 diam.)

FIG. 40. An embryo three days old.

FIG. 41. An embryo four days old, when ready to cast off the envelop.

FIG. 42. An embryo at the moment when it casts off its envelop.

FIG. 43. An embryo after having cast off the envelop.

FIG. 43. *a*. Remains of the envelop.

ART. II. — *Descriptions and Figures of the Araneides of the United States.* By NICHOLAS MARCELLUS HENTZ, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

[Continued from Vol. V. page 479.]

Tribe IV. MAMMULOSÆ. *Abdomen with various projections.*

31. EPEIRA ? PENTAGONA.

Plate III. Fig. 1.

Description. Varied with yellowish and whitish, marked with black spots; cephalothorax elongated, external eyes separated; abdomen with four tubercles; feet 1. 2. 4. 3., the first and second much the longest.

Observations. This may constitute the type of a new

subgenus, as it makes a horizontal web. For the present it may be placed in my tribe of the *Ovatae inclinatae*.

Habitat. Alabama.

32. EPEIRA VERRUCOSA.

Plate III. Fig. 2.

Description. Purplish brown or black, varied with yellowish; body very soft; abdomen with a large triangular spot, glossy yellow or whitish; six or eight tubercles more or less prominent at the apex, sometimes with a white dot near their root; base with a tubercle on each side; feet annulated with brownish.

Observations. This species is very distinct, and not rare, usually preferring shady places, and the vicinity of waters.

Habitat. North Carolina. Alabama. July. October.

33. EPEIRA SCUTULATA.

Plate III. Fig. 3.

Description. Pale yellowish; abdomen in the form of an escutcheon; varied with orange, and yellow spots; two rows of black dots approximating towards the apex, and another row at base. A small species.

Observations. This species makes the common web, and remains above in a web of crossed threads like that of *THERIDIUM*.

Habitat. Alabama. October.

34. EPEIRA INFUMATA.

Plate III. Fig. 4.

Description. Dusky gray; abdomen with two lunar spots and several abbreviated lines; bi-tuberculated at base; thighs tipped with black.

Observations. This spider is readily distinguished from any other by its form and color. The lateral eyes are placed nearer the edge of the cephalothorax than the middle ones, and this character is possessed by *E. stellata* (?), *prompta*, *hebes*, and *spinea*.

Habitat. North Carolina. Alabama.

35. EPEIRA HEPTAGON.

Plate III. Figs. 5, 6.

Description. Blackish; abdomen with an angular line on each side near the base, and several small irregular spots white or yellowish; seven or nine projections placed round the edge, the two interior ones largest, producing in their intervals seven or nine sides; two angular white spots underneath; male of a much lighter color, but with the same general markings.

Observations. This was first found in the clay tube of a *SPHEX cyanea*, along with *EPEIRA alba* and thirty-eight specimens of *THERIDION lineatum*. It makes a perpendicular web, and drops from it when threatened with the slightest danger.

Habitat. North Carolina, Alabama.

36. EPEIRA ALBA.

Plate III. Fig. 7.

Description. Cream white; abdomen with a tuberculated projection each side, anteriorly, a blackish spot between these, and two dots on the disc; legs with pale blackish rings.

Observations. Found in the clay nest of *SPHEX cyanea*. It must be very rare.

Habitat. North Carolina.

37. EPEIRA CORNIGERA.

Plate III. Fig. 8.

Description. Yellowish; cephalothorax varied with yellow and black, with a bifurcated horn on each side, and many rounded tubercles; abdomen with two tubercles, one on each side anteriorly, and about eight impressed dots on the disc; feet deep yellow, two anterior pair sometimes annulated with piceous. A small species.

Observations. This very singular little spider obstinately holds its legs folded up as represented, in the manner of some coleopterous insects.

Habitat. Alabama. June, July.

Tribe V. SPINOSÆ. *Abdomen elongated with spines; feet, fourth pair longest.*

38. EPEIRA SPINEA.

Plate III. Fig. 9.

Description. Rufous; cephalothorax with a yellowish margin; abdomen with six spines; disc yellow, with black impressed dots; feet 4. 1. 2. 3.

Observations. This very singular spider usually makes its web in low bushes, and sometimes places them horizontally. It drops from its web, hanging by a thread, when threatened. Its nipples are borne on a projection, which is an impediment to walking on an even surface. The respective length of the feet depart from the character of EPEIRA.

Habitat. The Atlantic States, but rarely seen in the west.

39 EPEIRA RUGOSA.

Plate III. Fig. 10. 10a, 10b.

Description. Black; abdomen with ten spines on its edge above, and a large tubercle beneath; disc above with white spots, or white with many black dots and impressed punctures; sides rugose; feet 4. 1. 2. 3. Male very small, rufous; abdomen whitish, with a few blackish maculæ, long and slender without any spine.

Observations. This spider, closely related to *E. spinea* in many respects, makes also a web which is usually inclined, sometimes nearly perpendicular. Like that species, when thrown to the ground it moves with great difficulty, on account of the projection of the abdomen downwards. The departure from the characters of EPEIRA, in the respective length of the legs, shows how wisely nature makes adaptation for each species. Were the fourth pair of legs shorter, the difficulty of motion would be still greater. In this respect particularly, it is related to *EPEIRA mitrata*. A male was found attached to a female in July, like a pygmy upon a mountain, or rather under a mountain. He was so small that I thought at first it

was a parasite preying upon her ; one of his palpi was deeply sunk in her vulva, and it was with great difficulty I could separate them. Their copulation in this respect is much like that of dogs.

Habitat. The Southern states.

40. EPEIRA MITRATA.

Plate III. Fig. 11.

Description. Pale yellowish or rufous ; cephalothorax piceous, margin usually paler ; abdomen pale yellow or white, varied with blackish spots and impressed dots above ; sides rugose, two spines behind, and two smaller ones a little lower and nearer together, black, with yellow spots beneath and at the sides ; feet rufous or piceous, joints paler at base, length 4. 1. 2. 3., or frequently $\widetilde{1. 4. 2. 3.}$ Seldom large.

Observations. The abdomen of this singular spider viewed above resembles a bishop's mitre. Its cephalothorax is small and almost concealed by the base of the abdomen. It usually makes its web in low grounds in forests. Its second and third pair of legs are always shorter than the fourth and first, a character which departs from that of EPEIRA, and which, with several others, it has in common with *E. rugosa*. It is not very rare.

Habitat. North Carolina, Alabama. August, October.

Tribe VI. STELLATÆ. *Abdomen short and wide, surrounded with short points.*

41. EPEIRA STELLATA ? Bosc.

Plate III. Fig. 12.

Description. Pale brownish, cephalothorax varied with blackish ; abdomen rugose, with dull gold colored hair, varied with marks and scolloped bands, and with fifteen conical spines, one before, one behind, and thirteen on the margin ; thighs varied with black.

Observations. This singular spider always holds its feet drawn up towards the body, and seldom moves in the day-

time. The anterior spine is sometimes much longer and white. Dr. T. W. Harris, of Massachusetts, sent me one specimen with only thirteen spines. The cheliceres are very short and stout in this species.

Habitat. The United States.

42. EPEIRA CANCER.

Plate III. Fig. 13.

Description. Black; disc of the abdomen yellowish with black dots, circumference with conical black spines.

Observations. This little spider, described or rather delineated by Audubon in his Ornithology, makes perpendicular webs and is not rare in the south, but was never seen in the north.

Habitat. South Carolina. Common in South Alabama.

Tribe VII. CAUDATÆ. *Abdomen much elongated behind, in the females.*

43. EPEIRA CAUDATA.

Plate III. Figs. 14, 14a, 14b.

Description. Female, pale testaceous; cephalothorax piceous; abdomen with a conical projection behind, with many variable markings; joints of the feet tipped with dusky. There are also two tubercles on the disc of the abdomen which become obsolete in many, probably when the body is full of eggs.

Male, rufous; cephalothorax piceous; abdomen with two white dots and a white band above, which are wanting in some, and two white dots underneath; tip of anterior thighs black.

Observations. The variations in the form of this spider, and the difference between the sexes, had caused me to describe three species which must be referred to one. It makes a vertical web, on which it attaches its cocoons in a row, sometimes as many as five in number. These are of a brownish color, elliptical, and covered with the remains of the insects

which have been devoured by the spider. On examining five of these cocoons attached to the same web, young spiders were found already hatched in the lowest one; those above contained eggs not glued together. Whenever this spider is threatened, it imparts to its web a rapid oscillation, which causes the eye to lose sight of it. This is probably intended to escape destruction from the birds. The male never was seen with a web of his own, but was often found wandering.

Habitat. Common throughout the United States.

44. EPEIRA CAROLI.

Plate III. Fig. 15.

Description. Grayish; cephalothorax black; abdomen much elongated behind, blackish, with the disc grayish, varied with darker lines; feet varied with black, particularly the first and second pair.

Observations. It is not probable that this can be referred to *E. caudata*, though that species varies much in shape.

Habitat. Alabama. September.

GENUS PHILLYRA. Mihi.

Characters. *Cheliceres very short; maxillæ short, parallel, truncated above; lip subtriangular; eyes eight, equal, all borne on tubercles, in two rows of four eyes each; the first nearly straight, placed on the very margin of the cephalothorax, the second arcuated towards the first, so that the external eyes are widely separated from those of the first; feet, the first pair larger and much longer than the rest, the fourth next, then the second, the third being the shortest.*

Habits. Araneïdes sedentary, making a horizontal web formed of spiral threads, crossed by other threads departing from the centre, and abiding on the web with its legs extended in a straight line. Cocoon cylindrical, tapering equally at both ends.

Remarks. This new subgenus is probably closely related to *ULOBORUS* of Latreille. The position of the eyes however

is reversed, and the legs are different. In several particulars is related also to *Tetragnatha*.

The habits of the spider upon which I have established this new subdivision, are analogous to those of *Epeira*. Its web however is always horizontal. When threatened, it shakes its web violently and thus escapes the notice of its enemies. The attachment of the mother to her cocoon is really surprising. The web may be taken up with the cocoon attached; and the mother, unwilling to leave it, suffers herself to be carried with it, without manifesting the least fear. This may be enclosed in a box, and she will remain by it, apparently contented, if it is not torn from her care.

1. PHILLYRA MAMMEATA.

Plate III. Fig. 16.

Description. Brownish; abdomen with diagonal blackish lines more or less distinct; one tubercle on each side anteriorly; varied with brown and blackish underneath; anterior pair of legs very long and stouter than the rest; the antepenult joint with a tuft of blackish bristles above and below near the apex, and usually a pale ring at the base; the other legs varied with whitish and brown.

Observations. This spider makes a horizontal web, usually in cavities, among large logs, or in hollow trunks of trees. It shakes its web violently when threatened; and when at rest, being always under it in an inverted position, extends its legs in a parallel line, like *Tetragnatha*. Its cocoon is made in the shape of a double cone or cylinder, tapering at both ends. It is whitish, with veins of brownish black, and has many small, sharp tubercles. The mother watches it with an incredible perseverance, and cannot be separated from it by any inducement that can be offered. Fear seems to be wholly merged in maternal solicitude; and, as soon as the cocoon is torn from its place, having remained firmly attached to it, she proceeds to secure it with new threads.

Habitat. Alabama, in dry places.

2. PHILLYRA RIPARIA.

Plate III. Fig. 17.

Description. Whitish; cephalothorax with two longitudinal, brownish, narrow bands; abdomen with an interrupted longitudinal line and two lateral curved lines, blackish; one tubercle above near the middle on each side; feet varied with blackish, antepenult joint of the anterior pair with two tufts of bristles. Markings of the female pale and indistinct.

Observations. This was found on limestone rocks, on the banks of Cypress Creek. It certainly differs from *P. mammeata*.

Habitat. North Alabama, in moist places.

TETRAGNATHA. Latr.

Characters. *Cheliceres long, serrated, or with prongs; maxillæ parallel, very long, widening at the top, truncated; lip subtriangular, less than half the length of the maxillæ; palpi long and slender; eyes eight, subequal, in two nearly parallel rows of four each; feet long and slender; first pair longest, then the second, the third being the shortest.*

Habits. Araneïdes sedentary, forming a web composed of spiral threads crossed by other threads departing from the centre, and abiding on the web with their legs extended longitudinally.

Remarks. This subgenus is closely related to *Epeira*, and has nearly the same habits. The species composing it are readily recognized by their long legs extended upon their geometrical webs. They differ greatly in the length of their cheliceres, but in other respects constitute a natural subdivision.

1. TETRAGNATHA GRALLATOR.

Plate IV. Figs. 1, 2.

Description. FEMALE: Testaceous, abdomen livid above, with a scalloped longitudinal darkish band, darker beneath, with a black longitudinal line and two yellow longitudinal

ones. Cheliceres with two rows of teeth, one larger near the apex. MALE: Wholly testaceous or livid. Cheliceres much larger, arched, with two rows of teeth and three large prongs; one superior, bifurcated at the end.

Observations. This spider makes its web on bushes on the margin of springs and rivers. When on a twig it extends all its legs in one straight line. Its web is scarcely ever perpendicular, but inclined, sometimes horizontal.

This may be the *T. elongata* of Bosc; but as the name may apply to my *T. laboriosa*, there will be less confusion in using this appellation.

Habitat. Pennsylvania, North and South Carolina, Alabama, &c.

2. TETRAGNATHA LABORIOSA.

Plate IV. Fig. 3.

Description. Rufo-testaceous; abdomen yellowish with black branching lines above; a black central longitudinal line, and two yellow ones beneath; feet and cheliceres of moderate length; male with the same marking; cheliceres larger but not as elongated as in *T. grallator*

Observations. This spider is found in meadows making the web of an *Epeira*, and is not found on wet ground more than in dry places. It is very different from *T. grallator*, particularly in the position of its eyes, which in the male and female are placed in two sensibly curved rows; whereas in that species these rows are straight, the upper one almost bent the other way.

Habitat. United States.

LINYPHIA. Latr.

Characters. Cheliceres moderately long; maxillæ short, parallel, wider and truncated at the top; lip very short, subtriangular; palpi slender; eyes eight, equal, four in the middle, nearly in the form of a square; two each side, placed together on a common elevation; feet slender, the first pair

longest, then the second and the fourth, the third being the shortest.

Habits. Araneïdes sedentary, forming a compound web, composed of a horizontal one, which is surmounted by threads irregularly crossed; usually standing in an inverted position under the horizontal web.

Remarks. This subgenus is very readily recognized by its singular webs, observable on bushes and weeds, particularly in the morning when covered with dew. There is less ferocity in the spiders of this division than in any other of the family. It is the only subgenus in which the male and female may be seen harmoniously dwelling together.

1. LINYPHIA COMMUNIS.

Plate IV. Fig. 4.

Description. FEMALE: Cephalothorax rufous; abdomen purplish black above, with about five spots on each side, nearly united in the form of two longitudinal bands; farther down are about five smaller white marks; purplish black beneath; feet greenish brown, short. MALE: Rufous all over; more slender than the female.

Observations. This spider, one of the most common in the South, is familiar to every observer of nature. Its perfectly regular webs, when the dew is still on the ground, are seen in great numbers in the fields and gardens. The owner of each web is always found in an inverted position under the horizontal web, which is curved or hollowed downward. The males are very common in the spring, but disappear in the fall. I have observed two males on a web, fighting an obstinate battle; they strove to grasp each other with their cheliceres, and when exhausted by the conflict, they retired at some distance to rest themselves, and presently renewed the combat. I know not how the contest terminated, but I believe it was without bloodshed. During this, the female, who was the lady of the manor, remained very quiet and apparently unconcerned. The ferocious habits of spiders are

generally confined to the appropriate sex ; for the females are so gentle that I have seen several allow the males to dwell in the same tent with them, the pair living decently together as husband and wife should among christian people. I saw but once a male alone in a web, and I do not know whether they ever weave one themselves. It is strange that I never saw the cocoon of so common a species.

Habitat. The United States, though somewhat rare in the North.

2. LINYPHIA MARMORATA.

Plate IV. Fig. 5.

Description. Cephalothorax rufous, with a whitish edge ; abdomen black, with many bands, spots and dots ; white with a tinge of yellow ; beneath with a few slender white lines and a yellow band each side, interrupted in two places, so as to make about six yellow spots ; feet dark green, long.

Observations. This is a very large species, and very distinct from *L. communis*, making very large webs, with long threads to secure them.

Habitat. Alabama. July — August.

3. LINYPHIA SCRIPTA.

Plate IV. Fig. 6.

Description. Cephalothorax blackish purple with a white edge ; abdomen white, with curved spots and obsolete marks, purplish ; feet pale greenish, long ; a small species.

Observations. This species may be recognized in the fields by the peculiar form of its web ; the horizontal part of which, instead of being curved or hollowed downward, as in *L. communis*, is rounded upwards, so that the spider stands inverted, as it were under a bowl. It is quite distinct from that species and from *L. marmorata*.

Habitat. Alabama. May — September.

4. LYNIPHIA CONFERTA.

Plate IV. Fig. 7.

Description. Cephalothorax yellowish, with an abbreviated blackish line; abdomen whitish, varied at the sides with greenish lines, with a longitudinal dusky band trifurcated towards the base; feet greenish $\overset{\sim}{1. 4. 2. 3.}$

Observations. This spider makes a web with its curve upward, like an inverted bowl, and remains in its concavity in an inverted position. It was discovered and delineated by my son, Charles A. Hentz.

Habitat. Alabama.

5. LINYPHIA COCCINEA.

Plate IV. Fig. 8.

Description. Crimson or red; three last joints of palpi, area of the eyes, and tip of the tubercle of the abdomen, black; abdomen with a terminal tubercle above the anus; feet yellowish red $\overset{\sim}{1. 4. 2. 3.}$

Observations. This species is not very rare in North Carolina, but has not been seen in Alabama. It may be readily distinguished from *Epeira rubens* by the form of its abdomen, and other characters.

Habitat. North Carolina.

6. LINYPHIA? AUTUMNALIS.

Plate IV. Fig. 9.

Description. Livid yellow; cephalothorax with a longitudinal band and margin dusky; abdomen with a double row of dots, connected with a longitudinal line; black above; an indented band blackish beneath; feet varied with dusky bands.

Observations. This little species, seen only in the North, may possibly be referred to *Theridion*. It makes a web with threads stretched in all directions, in the corners of walls, dark places, &c., and remains in the middle in an inverted position, like *Linyphia*.

Habitat. Maine and Massachusetts.

10. LINYPHIA ? NEOPHITA.

Plate IV. Fig. 10.

Description. Rufous brown; abdomen piceous; small a male, feet $\overset{\sim}{1. 4. 2. 3.}$

Observations. This small species was found running on the ground, and is placed with doubts in this subdivision. Its abdomen has no projection like *Linyphia coccinea*, and therefore it is not probable that this is the male of that species.

Habitat. North Carolina.

7. LINYPHIA ? COSTATA.

Plate IV. Fig. 11.

Description. Pale yellowish; cephalothorax with a slender blackish line bifurcating towards the eyes; abdomen with a serrated band and diagonal lines, brownish; feet hairy, varied with blackish; thighs with many blackish rings; feet 1. 2. 4. 3. One of the largest species; even larger than the drawing.

Observations. This spider may be separated from this subdivision by other naturalists, but the characters derived from its eyes, trophi, and feet, are those of *Linyphia*. It is only in the form of its web that it departs from it. It makes a large horizontal web, somewhat like that of *Agelena*, but without a tube; this is placed under broad leaves, such as those of hickory. The spider remains in an inverted position at one end, where threads are crossed irregularly, like those of *Theridion*. It does not endeavor to escape like *Epeira*, but is very easily taken. It probably does not make its cocoon in its web, as none were ever found. The male makes the same kind of web, and resembles the female.

Habitat. Alabama, all seasons.

MIMETUS. Mihi.

Characters. *Cheliceres* very long, fang small; *maxillæ* tapering, inclined over the lip; lip pointed, triangular; eyes

eight ; four in the middle, the two lower ones borne on tubercles and further apart than the two upper ones ; two on each side placed diagonally near each other, on a middle line ; feet long, the first and second pair much longer than the other two ; first pair bent in the female.

Habits. Araneïdes wandering, except during the time of the rearing of the young ; destructive of other Araneïdes, and invading their webs. Cocoon oblong, pointed at both ends.

Remarks. The parasitic habits of the spiders composing this subgenus, remind the naturalist of the depredations committed by various HYMENOPTERA upon many species of insects. The *Mimetus* can make a web like that of *Theridion*, but prefers prowling in the dark, and taking possession of the industrious *Epeira's* threads and home, or the patient *Theridion's* web, after murdering the unsuspecting proprietor.

It combines some of the characters of these two subgenera, but is more closely related to the latter. The extreme length of its cheliceres is quite anomalous.

1. MIMETUS INTERFECTOR.

Plate IV. Figs. 12, 13.

Description. Pale yellowish ; cephalothorax with a black band branching towards the eyes ; abdomen with several white spots near the base, varying in shape and size ; three central ones at base, often wanting ; a serrated black line on each side, almost uniting with its fellow at the apex, and several small transverse ones ; beneath pale, with little black marks as above ; feet very long, with long bristles, varied with rufous and black ; first and second pair with the penult joint curved. The male differs slightly from the female ; his legs being longer, and the penult joint of the first and second pair nearly straight.

Observations. This singular depredator is not rare, and is usually found in houses. This has enabled me to make many curious observations on its manners. The first specimen I found, was a female, which had made two cocoons

under a table in my study, near and among the webs of several of the *Theridion vulgare*. The cocoon differs in shape from that which is made by the last-named spider. It is oblong, and tapers equally at both ends, which are secured by many threads connected with a web like that of *Theridion*. Like one of this subgenus, the mother was watching the young, which were issuing from the lower cocoon. The second specimen observed was found devouring the eggs of a *Theridion vulgare*, most probably after having eaten the mother. The next day it had disappeared. A third one was found dead in the web of a *Theridion vulgare*, which no doubt had killed it. A fourth one was found eating that very same *Theridion*. This shows that these two species are mortal enemies. I never knew a spider of this species to remain more than two days in the same place. Its habits seem to be nocturnal; for generally, when discovered in the day-time, it is found in some dark corner, or crevice, with its legs folded in the manner of several species of *Epeira*.

I sometimes enclosed specimens of this spider-eater with other species of Araneïdes, in a glass jar, in order to watch its motions. The moment another spider was thrown in, it showed by its attitude that it was conscious of the presence of an enemy. It first moved its first and second pairs of legs up and down; then slowly approached its victim, and generally killed it. A *Theridion vulgare*, thrown in, manifested great terror; but after some seeming reflections on fortitude and necessity, it prepared for the mortal combat, and cautiously advanced towards the *Mimetus*, which moved more slowly. The *Theridion*, when near, threw out a long thread, on which were several globules of a transparent fluid. This partially succeeded, for the *Mimetus* was caught by one leg; and while the *Theridion* retreated for observation, it was confined, and dragged about for a long time, before it succeeded in freeing itself. The battle presently was renewed, and this time the *Theridion* was conquered, and eaten.

Habitat. Alabama.

2. MIMETUS TUBEROSUS.

Plate IV. Fig. 14.

Description. Pale or livid green; cephalothorax with a black mark branching out towards the eyes; abdomen subconical, with a tubercle near each of the anterior angles on the side; disk brownish, obscure, with pale spots and a serrated black line; feet hairy, with many black rings; first and second pair long, with the penult joint bent in the female, nearly straight and shorter in the male.

Observations. This is sufficiently distinct from *M. intersector*, in the form of its abdomen, and the comparative brevity of its feet, particularly in the male. A female was found changing her skin on the ground. Many have been seen, but none were observed to make any web.

Habitat. Alabama. August — October.

3. MIMETUS SYLLEPSICUS.

Plate IV. Fig. 15.

Description. Pale green; cephalothorax varied with black; abdomen with a waved line and disk black; feet and palpi very hairy; thighs of first and second pair of legs with a black ring near the tip.

Observations. This spider was found safely hidden in the tent of an *Epeira labyrinthea*, which it had no doubt first killed. The webs and the cocoon of its victim were uninjured, and it seemed perfectly at home in its new domicile. How long it would have continued to dwell there, and to avail itself of the industry of its predecessor, I cannot tell, as I took it to describe as a new species of *Epeira*.

Habitat. North Carolina.

Subgenus THALAMIA. Mihi.

Characters. *Eyes eight, subequal, in two rows on each side of the front part of the cephalothorax, each row curved inward above, and outward below; maxillæ wider at*

base, inclined over the lip; cheliceres very small; feet 2. 3. 4. 1.

Observations. Araneides small, forming a tubular dwelling of silk in the crevices of walls, protected from the sun and rain. This very distinct subgenus has some affinity to *Theridion*.

THALAMIA PARIETALIS.

Plate IV. Fig. 16.

Description. Obscure; cephalothorax pale, with a bifurcated blackish line; abdomen with several dusky small spots; feet slender, 2. 3. 4. 1.

Observation. This very active little spider dwells in crevices of walls, in narrow tubes with an orifice, which serve as nets to arrest its prey. It was discovered and delineated by Charles A. Hentz.

Habitat. South Alabama.

SCYTODES CAMERATUS.

Plate IV. Fig. 17.

Description. Pale testaceous; cephalothorax large, with various curved dusky lines; abdomen varied with dusky dots and lines; feet with dusky rings; 1. 4. 2. 3.

Observations. This spider, which dwells in almost total darkness, in closets among rubbish, does not make any visible web, though it obviously belongs to the genus *Scytodes* of Latreille. It is most commonly found in the folds of old rags or refuse papers, and shows but little activity in its movements, evidently avoiding the light.

Habitat. North Alabama.